





AMERICAN TOPICS

Navy Inquiry Shows Anti-Minority Bias

In a remarkably candid self-assessment, Richard Halloran reports in The New York Times, "the Navy has found widespread but subtle bias against blacks and Hispanic sailors and other minorities in its ranks..."

Notes About People

President Ronald Reagan, who has said on occasion that "hard work never hurt anybody, but I figure, why take the chance?" continues to joke about his working habits...



Japanese parliament members dozing during the all-night session that enacted a major tax overhaul.

Japan Tax Law May Push Up Inflation

TOKYO — A sweeping tax overhaul that has become law is expected to push the Japanese inflation rate up by about one percent next year...

Victory for Takeshita — Susan Chira of the New York Times reported earlier from Tokyo: The tax measures were adopted Saturday night after a 26-hour parliamentary session...

By about \$5 billion from fiscal 1988 to 1991, the officials said. In the latest fiscal year, ending in March 1988, Japan accumulated a trade surplus of \$84.54 billion.

Military Forces

G. Tower, the U.S. secretary of defense, says a military maneuver will cost \$1.5 billion...

Makers in Probe

The Defense Department said earlier investigation for illicit possession of the eight that a Pentagon investigator...

Short Takes

Although the number of drive-in movie theaters has declined in the United States from a peak of 4,063 screens in 1958 to 2,084 last year, the survivors are thriving...

Guerrillas Call Truce

guerrillas and Lebanese Shiite Muslims called for an end to three years of fighting...

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An Ancient Copy of Psalms: The Oldest Book?

By Alan Cowell. CAIRO — A book discovered in a child's grave south of Cairo is the oldest complete copy of the Book of Psalms ever found...

dated from the fifth century. But subsequent research placed it in the fourth century, "probably closer to the year 400 than the year 350."

of scholars in the United States that earlier manuscripts and papyri had been found. But the Egyptian find is a book in the modern sense in that it is bound.

Vietnamese Resisting Birth Control

By Keith B. Richburg. HANOI — Nguyen Khac Kinh and his wife, Ha Thi Trinh, desperately wanted to have a boy to carry on the family name and appease their elders...

but they were a fortune for Mr. Kinh, a government worker. Then last month came an even more severe blow. The family had its monthly rice subsidy slashed by nearly two-thirds as punishment for their seventh child.

Although the Communist rulers are trying to crack down on big families to ease widespread poverty, couples such as Mr. Kinh and Mrs. Trinh find themselves under pressure from older relatives who believe that big families are better than small ones and that boys are worth more than girls.

U.K. Defers Policy Shift On Terror

By Craig R. Whitney. LONDON — The government has decided not to comply with last month's ruling by the European Court of Human Rights that British law permitting the police to detain suspected terrorists for up to seven days was a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Shamir Peace Plea

Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, said in an interview with German weekly Der Spiegel that he would demand a complete withdrawal of West Bank and Gaza forces...

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Sex of Fetus Is Fact

Doctors have been barred from telling parents the sex of their fetus during an ultrasound examination...



AMONG THE VOICES — President-elect and Mrs. George Bush, singing along with the rest of the congregation at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington on Christmas Day.

While that represents an improvement over the more than 3-percent growth rate before the birth-control program began, officials said the rate must drop further, especially in the rural areas where people are more resistant than urban dwellers to the birth-control program.

Britain argues that IRA terrorism is such a threat. Last month, the government introduced a Prevention of Terrorism Bill extending existing law that allows the home secretary to extend the normal pre-arrestment detention period of 48 hours by up to five additional days.





Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Dollar Straights

Table listing bond prices for various countries including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, and Yld.

France

Table listing bond prices for France, including various government and corporate issues.

Japan

Table listing bond prices for Japan, including government and corporate issues.

Germany

Table listing bond prices for Germany, including government and corporate issues.

Italy

Table listing bond prices for Italy, including government and corporate issues.

Spain

Table listing bond prices for Spain, including government and corporate issues.

Sweden

Table listing bond prices for Sweden, including government and corporate issues.

Switzerland

Table listing bond prices for Switzerland, including government and corporate issues.

DM Zero Coupons

Table listing DM Zero Coupon bond prices for various countries.

Mutual Funds

Flowers as at close of trading Friday, Dec. 23

Large table listing mutual fund prices and performance metrics for various funds.

DM Straights

Table listing DM Straight bond prices for various countries.

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WestLB advertisement for Fixed Income and Equities Trading, featuring contact information for various offices and a list of services.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Bassam Aoun

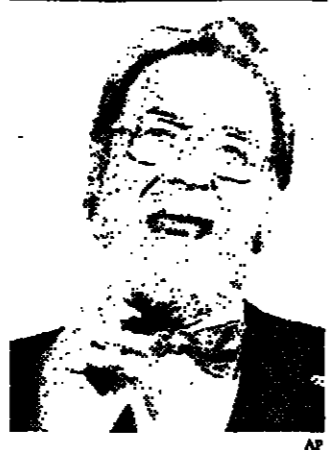
Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, Terms. Includes entries for IMI Bank Int'l, Sparakassen, Deutsche Finance, Hypobank Int'l, WGI Int'l Finance, Finance for Danish Industry, Finance Company of South Australia, DFC Overseas Investment.

U.S. Goes Slow on IMF Capital Boost, Officials Say

WASHINGTON — The United States, delaying its allies on what will be an important economic policy issue for the Bush administration, is delaying plans to pump more money into the International Monetary Fund. The tough stance could set the stage for a clash between Washington and its major trading partners, most of whom favor an increase in the fund's \$120 billion capital base and want a decision by April.

TOBACCO: Firms Hit Back at Anti-Smoking Drive

(Continued from first finance page) U.S. subsidiary of the British-owned BAT Industries, is the third-largest manufacturer, while American Brands Inc. is fourth. Cigarette manufacturing is among the world's most profitable businesses. The four top American companies generated \$52 billion of the \$55 billion in retail sales of cigarettes in the United States in 1988, according to Roy Burry, a tobacco industry analyst with Kidder, Peabody in New York.



'I see a movement to prevent the passage of any law that will call attention to the fact that tobacco kills.'

Cigarette manufacturers in the United States also spent \$2.4 billion on advertising and promotion in 1986, the most recent year for which figures are publicly available, according to the Federal Trade Commission. Forty-three states have passed laws that restrict smoking in some fashion, and about 375 city and county anti-smoking ordinances exist, most of them enacted between 1985 and the present, according to Americans for Non-Smokers' Rights, a group in Berkeley, California.

Settlement Might Not Suit Drexel

Private Actions Possible Despite Deal With Government

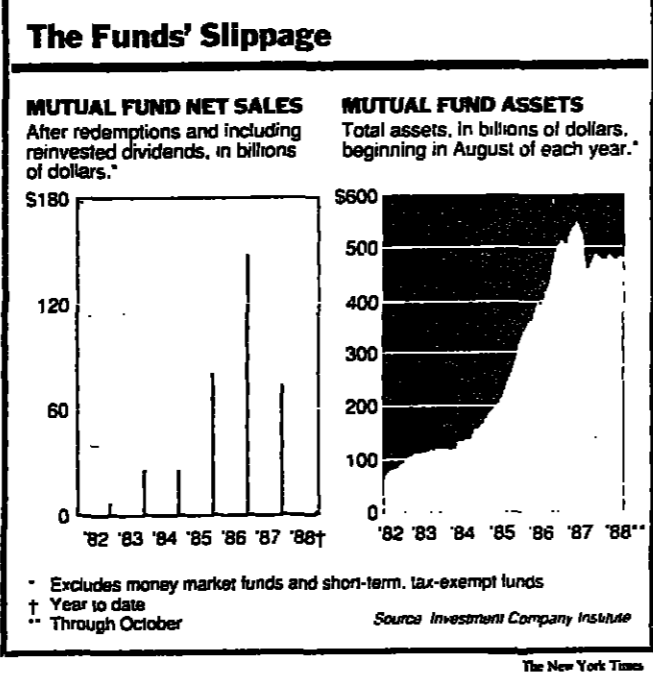
By Al Delugach Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Despite Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.'s efforts to limit private lawsuits against the company by carefully picking the six criminal cases to which it will plead guilty, some securities lawyers said they foresaw a surge of suits against the beleaguered investment banker.

Fusaro Is Named Ferrari Chairman

ROME — Piero Fusaro, an executive of Fiat SpA's Alfa-Lancia division for two years, has been chosen chairman of Ferrari, Fiat's luxury sports car subsidiary, company officials announced. Mr. Fusaro, 49, takes over the post that had been held by Vittorio Ghidella, who announced his resignation in November. Mr. Ghidella, who was credited as the brains behind Fiat's turnaround this decade, also resigned as managing director of Fiat Auto. That is the car manufacturing unit of Italy's largest private-sector conglomerate.

FUNDS: Mergers Likely to Increase as Post-Collapse Business Remains Slow

(Continued from first finance page) lawyers and investment advisers and still pay for the advertising needed to attract more investors. William J. Nutt, vice chairman of Boston Co., an investment advisory affiliate of Shearson Lehman Hutton, said that in 1988 "the economics of the business changed and one could not always predict rising net assets and hence ever rising fees."



In addition, a company with a wide variety of funds may find it easier to attract investors. Mr. Schmeizer of New England Life said he would continue to look for other funds to buy, especially those with more than \$100 million of assets. He said management

it wanted the services of William J. Lippman, a veteran portfolio manager with an outstanding track record. "We are not actively soliciting other funds," said Mr. Johnson, "but a lot of people have been coming to us, and there is some point where it becomes cheaper to buy existing funds than to spend money on marketing your own funds."

LOSSES: They Lurk in U.S. Government Loan and Guarantee Programs

(Continued from first finance page) sues loans to qualified borrowers at below-market interest rates. In loan guarantee programs, like that of the Federal Housing Administration, the government agrees to make good any losses on loans made to qualified borrowers by banks and other private lenders. Not all of the government's credit programs are experiencing huge deficits, and budget experts note the programs have served important social purposes — providing veterans with lower-cost housing, supporting U.S. farmers and facilitating the export of American goods, for example.

Guarantees have no impact on the budget when they are first made. The only time they are counted as an addition to the deficit is in the event of a default, when the government has to pay off the bank that made the loan. But, pointed out James C. Miller 3d, the former director of the Office of Management and Budget, losses are to be expected because the loans are intrinsically risky. If

the borrowers could easily obtain money in the open market, there would be no need of the guarantees, said Mr. Miller. Direct loan programs by the government amount to a total of \$218 billion. The Farmers Home Administration is the biggest direct loan program, totaling \$57.5 billion, followed by the Rural Electrification Administration with \$33.2 billion in loans.

Table titled 'INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS' with columns: TITLE, SALARY, EMPLOYER. Includes positions like Deputy Director General, Director of Field Operations, Assistant, Chief Executive Officer.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Advertisement for Viel & Cie, featuring the text 'Introduction of Viel & Cie to the Second Marché of Paris Bourse on Tuesday, 29th November, 1988' and 'Issue price: FF 210 per share.' Includes a silhouette of a group of people and the Viel & Cie logo.

DM Zero Coupon, ECU Straights, Yen Straights, Securities Trading, West

Euromarts At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, U.S. Consumer Rates, Treasury Bonds, Libor Rates. Includes various financial data points and sources.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Dec. 23

Main table containing NASDAQ National Market data with columns for Sales, High, Low, Close, and Net Change. It is organized into multiple sections labeled A through S.

Buyer Inco Sales in MI Chicago

(Continued on next page)

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page.



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange's key market index touched its highest level for the year in what dealers said was an optimistic market...

broader Hong Kong Index added 17.18 points, closing at 1,750.80. After weakness on Monday and Tuesday, the Hang Seng scored a 25.12-point gain Wednesday...

Milan

Italian stocks moved higher and trading volume showed a slight advance during the week. The Comiti index ended the week at 587.44...

London

Prices were little changed in quiet trading, with the Financial Times 100-stock index edging up 0.1 point, to 1,774.0.

Frankfurt

The Commerzbank index also hit its annual high on Tuesday and rose 35.1 points for the week. The gauge ended at 1,649.8 on Tuesday and closed the week at 1,645.7...

Paris

Positive news on the French economy sent the CAC index above the psychologically important 400 level during the week.

Tokyo

Prices rose substantially on the Tokyo Stock Exchange after a setback in the prior week, which followed nine consecutive weekly advances.

Canada Sets Seal on U.S. Trade Pact

Tariff-Cutting Agreement Goes Into Operation Jan. 1

By John F. Burns, New York Times Service

TORONTO — The House of Commons has voted to give final approval to the Canada-United States free trade agreement, effectively clearing the way for the accord to go into operation as scheduled on Jan. 1.

preme Court justice representing Liberal and New Democrats, who have described the accord as a formula for Canada's assimilation into the United States.

The dispute, culminating in a general election last month that was won easily by the Progressive Conservatives, echoed a struggle over trade policy that goes back before 1867, when Canada was a group of scattered British colonies.

With the new efficiencies expected to flow from the pact, the accord's backers are also hoping to match the new competitiveness in the European Community, whose 12 member nations are preparing to eliminate most internal economic barriers in 1992.

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TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week...



Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market firmed but trading was sluggish ahead of the Christmas break. The Hang Seng index rose 27.43 points, finishing at 2,656.59, while the broader Hong Kong Index added 17.18 points, closing at 1,750.80.

U.S. Buyer Incentives Boost Car Sales in Mid-December

DETROIT — Bolstered by sweetened buyer incentives, U.S. sales of new domestic cars and light trucks rose 14.4 percent in the Dec. 11-20 period from the level a year earlier.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table showing Chicago Exchange Options with columns for Option & price, Calls, and Puts. Includes sub-tables for Jan, Feb, and Mar.

American Exchange Options

Table showing American Exchange Options with columns for Option & price, Calls, and Puts. Includes sub-tables for Jan, Feb, and Mar.

Zurich

Zurich stocks moved up moderately in light activity. The Credit Suisse index rose to 514.9 from 503.1, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator at 551.2 against 544.4.

Singapore

Prices ended higher but trading was listless on the Singapore stock market, with most participants moving to the sidelines ahead of the Christmas and New Year holidays.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Large table showing NASDAQ National Market data including sales in 100s, high, low, close, and net change for various companies.

Wall Street Review

Table showing Wall Street Review data including NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Diaries, and AMEX Diaries.

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ESORTS & GUIDES

Table listing ESORTS & GUIDES services with columns for International, London, and Paris agencies.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table listing INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED services with columns for various agencies and contact information.



MONDAY SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson American Saga: The Boda Family

NEW YORK—The oldest of the five Boda children, Steve, would grow up to be a sports historian, the National Collegiate Athletic Association's associate director of statistics and a collector of Notre Dame memorabilia dating back more than a century.

The middle child, Lou, would be a nationally respected sports announcer. The youngest, Bob, would be a Madison, Wisconsin, engineer and heavy-duty equipment salesman. The only sister, Carolyn, would marry a milkman in South Bend, Indiana.

And then there was Elmer, the second-oldest brother. "I've got a picture of the five of us taken in South Bend on Christmas Day 1933, not long after our mother died from a polio in her neck," Steve Boda was saying now from his home in Shawnee, Kansas.

"Our father worked in the Studebaker plant in South Bend, but it was during the Depression. We didn't have any aunts or uncles to live with, so the day after Christmas, he took us to the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home in Knightstown, about 40 miles east of Indianapolis."

At the time, Steve was 9, Elmer 7, Lou 6, Carolyn 4 and Bobby 3. "It was more a school than an orphanage," Steve said. "We were in different age groups. We lived in different buildings. But we saw each other every day and our father came to visit us."

"When I graduated from the high school in 1941, I went back to South Bend and worked at Bendix Aviation. With the war, I was making more than \$100 a week and my father told the social workers that with our two salaries, we could afford to bring the other kids back to live in South Bend."

By then, Steve had begun the Notre Dame collection, which he intends to bequeath to the university. "In 1930 my father had taken me to the first game in Notre Dame stadium," he said. "The next year I remember walking the three miles from our house to the campus and shaking hands with Knute Rockne one day when he stood around talking after a team workout in spring practice."

Two weeks later, Rockne died in a Kansas plane crash. "I've got at least one newspaper account of every Notre Dame football game from the very first game back in 1887, and I've got a program from all their games in the last 60 years," Steve said of his collection.

Lou was a defensive back at Iowa, served an army hitch, then went into broadcasting. Elmer joined the navy, but after his discharge he didn't get a job. "Our father was Hungarian and Austrian and he had a rule that you could live at home if you wanted to, but you had to pay room and board," Steve said.

Oilers to Face Bills After Free-for-All in Cleveland



Allen Pinkett of the Oilers speeds away from Brian Washington for a first-quarter touchdown. Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82 yards.

By Michael Wilbon Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — After another Cleveland quarterback had been injured after seven penalties for personal fouls and numerous fights, and after three outside kicks at the end of a wacky contest that didn't make much sense on any level, the Houston Oilers prevailed on Saturday with a 24-23 victory over the Cleveland Browns in the American Football Conference wild-card game at Cleveland Stadium.

Houston, which blew a 16-point lead against the Browns on Dec. 18, stayed alive in the National Football League playoffs and earned a trip to Buffalo, where they will face the Bills, the AFC East champion, next weekend.

"The big monkey on our backs was that we couldn't go on the road and beat a good team," said Warren Moon, the Houston quarterback. "It took all we had, and I mean everything, but we did it."

The Oilers nearly blew it again, even though Cleveland had to go most of the game without its starting quarterback, Don Strock, who sprained his wrist taking a snap from center on Cleveland's second possession.

Even though the officials let some fights slide, the Oilers were penalized 13 times for 118 yards and the Browns nine times for 75 yards. Houston led at the start of the second quarter on a 14-yard touchdown reception and a 16-yard touchdown run by Allen Pinkett. Pinkett didn't find out he was starting until minutes before the game when the 1,000-yard rusher, Mike Rozier, decided his bruised ribs couldn't take the pounding.

Pinkett rushed 14 times for 82 yards. "This is only the second time in my 13 years as a head coach that I've had the same quarterback two straight years. It hadn't happened since Paul McDonald in 1978 and 1979. I tried to improve the position here. I never could until now."

But I think running and defense are the two most important parts of the game. They're the most physical parts of the game. The first fundamental isn't passing and it isn't offense. It's establishing physical will on the other team."

Still, Robinson is not married to running or a balanced offense or anything except winning. Consider his statement last year before Dickerson was traded and before Elard and his main receiver, Henry Elard, reached their present excellence.

"If you say anything about me, say, 'He's always won.' Say, 'He's always done what he had to do to win.' If I could trade Dickerson and Everett and Elard for enough defensive players to win a world championship, by God I'd do it."

A Discovery for the Rams: Forward Pass

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service NEW YORK — If the Minnesota Vikings are to beat the Los Angeles Rams on Monday in the National Football League wild-card game in Minneapolis, they must control the Rams' passing game.

Forget that until last year the Rams passed only out of desperation. Forget that Coach John Robinson would seemingly rather chug a slug of hemlock than throw the ball.

Forget that in his seven years of coaching at the University of Southern California he produced two tailbacks—Charles White and Marcus Allen—who won the Heisman Trophy.

Forget that in his six seasons with the Rams he has produced such league rushing leaders as Eric Dickerson and, when Dickerson was traded last year, the same Charles White.

Forget that when White was suspended for four games for substance abuse this season, Greg Bell took over and became the league's fourth-leading rusher.

Though Robinson can work magic with the running game, the Rams passed more than half the time this year, with 522 passes and 507 runs.

Robinson insists he has not changed his philosophy. He says only the quarterback is different. For the first time since he took over the Rams, he has in Jim Everett a quarterback who can move the ball and not give it up.

"The day I got the Rams job," Robinson said in a telephone interview, "I realized our problem was trying to get the best out of what we had. In our first five years, we had five different quarterbacks."

"We went to the playoffs four straight years without a quarterback we thought was the answer," he said. "Then we got an opportunity to make a trade for Jim Everett. And that allowed us to try to get a balanced offense."

Everett was a 6-foot-5-inch (1.97-meter) quarterback from Purdue. In 1986, the Houston Oilers made him the third choice overall in the draft. When the season began and Everett was still unsigned, the Oilers traded him to the Rams for two veteran players, two first-round draft choices and a fifth-round choice.

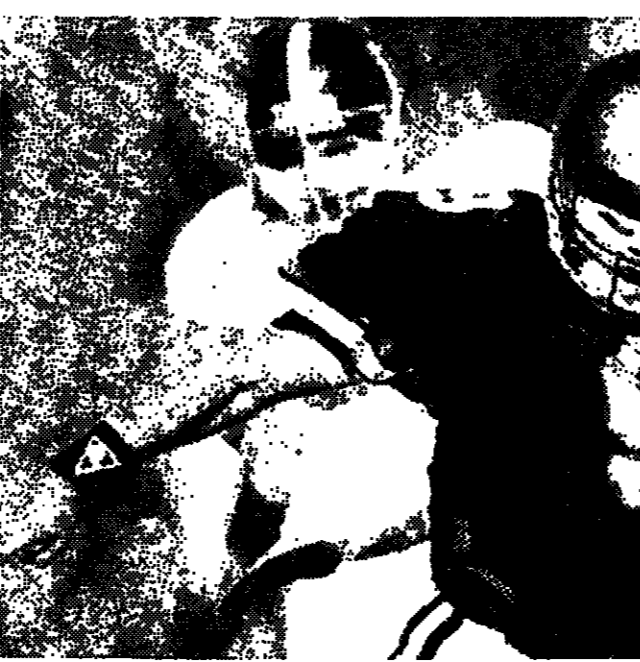
Now that Robinson had his quarterback, he wanted an offensive coordinator who knew the passing game and would also accept Robinson's belief in running. After the 1986 season, they found him in Ernie Zampese, the offensive coordinator of the San Diego Chargers under Don Coryell.

When Zampese joined the Rams, he inherited a passing vacuum. The 1986 Rams ranked last in the league in passing, averaging 137.3 yards a game. In 1987, with Everett still learning, they were next to last, but their average was up to 170.3.

This year, they ranked third with 237.8 yards a game, an improvement of 100 yards a game in two years. Everett led the league this year with 31 touchdown passes.

Robinson likes what he sees in Everett, but not necessarily for the obvious reasons. "I think Everett is playing winning quarterback," said Robinson. "With a quarterback, it's easy to see the numbers and arrive at a conclusion. I think the most revealing statistic is that guys who throw 400 yards a game win only half of those games. Throwing away the ball if no one is open, anticipating the blitz, things like that make a winning quarterback."

When Roman Gabriel retired in 1972, the Rams started searching for a quarterback. They tried a lame and older Joe Namath, a sore-armed and older Steve Bartkowski. They went through Pat Haden, Vince Ferragamo, James Harris, Dieter Brock, Jeff Kemp and more.



Bryan McWilliams, the Army quarterback, pulls away from the defense for a touchdown.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for BASKETBALL, HOCKEY, and FOOTBALL. It includes NBA Standings, Selected College Scores, NHL Standings, and Football College Bowl Games.

SIDELINES

NHL Denies Planning a Soviet Team NEW YORK (AP) — The National Hockey League and its players' union have denied reports from Moscow that the league had invited the Soviets to field an NHL team.

Vikings Lead AP's NFL All-Pro Team NEW YORK (AP) — The Minnesota Vikings have placed four players on The Associated Press All-Pro team, more than any team.

For the Record Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd, 29, a pitcher with the Boston Red Sox who missed the last several weeks of the season because of a blood clot in his shoulder, said he will try to overcome the problem by throwing sidearm.

Quotable Jerry Glanville, coach of the Houston Oilers, after the team beat the Browns 24-23 in the AFC wild-card game Saturday: "Well, I guess they can finally quit writing that we can't win on the road, we can't win in bad weather, can't win in Cleveland, can't do this, can't do that." (UPI)

Alabama Overtakes Army, 29-28

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service EL PASO, Texas — David Smith, Alabama's southpaw quarterback, set all kinds of passing records as the highly favored Crimson Tide rallied for a 29-28 victory.

College Bowl Games Saturday over a surprisingly strong Army team in the John Hancock Sun Bowl.

Both Army and Alabama completed the 1983 season with 9-3 records. Derrick Thomas, an end and

linebacker who was winner of the Butkus Award this season as the nation's outstanding linebacker, played a key role in Alabama's victory when he blocked both field-goal attempts by Army's Keith Walker.

Army put on a strong offensive effort as the Army fullback, Ben Barnett, busted up the middle twice for long runs, setting up a touchdown each time.

Henry scored on returns of 65 and 45 yards as Southern Mississippi ended the year at 10-4. Texas El Paso finished at 10-3. The 65-yard return broke the game record of 60 yards set by Louisville's Kevin Miller in 1977 against Louisiana Tech.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL American League SEATTLE—Named Gene Clines batting coach. TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Mike Plouffe, pitcher, on a two-year contract. NATIONAL LEAGUE ATLANTA—Signed Dwight Gooden, infielder, to a minor-league contract. CINCINNATI—Announced relocation of their Gulf Coast team to Palm City, Fla., from Kissimmee, Fla. BASKETBALL National Basketball Association MIAMI—Acquired Dwyane Washington, guard, from injured list. Requested waivers on Clinton Wheeler, guard.



# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## THE BOLD

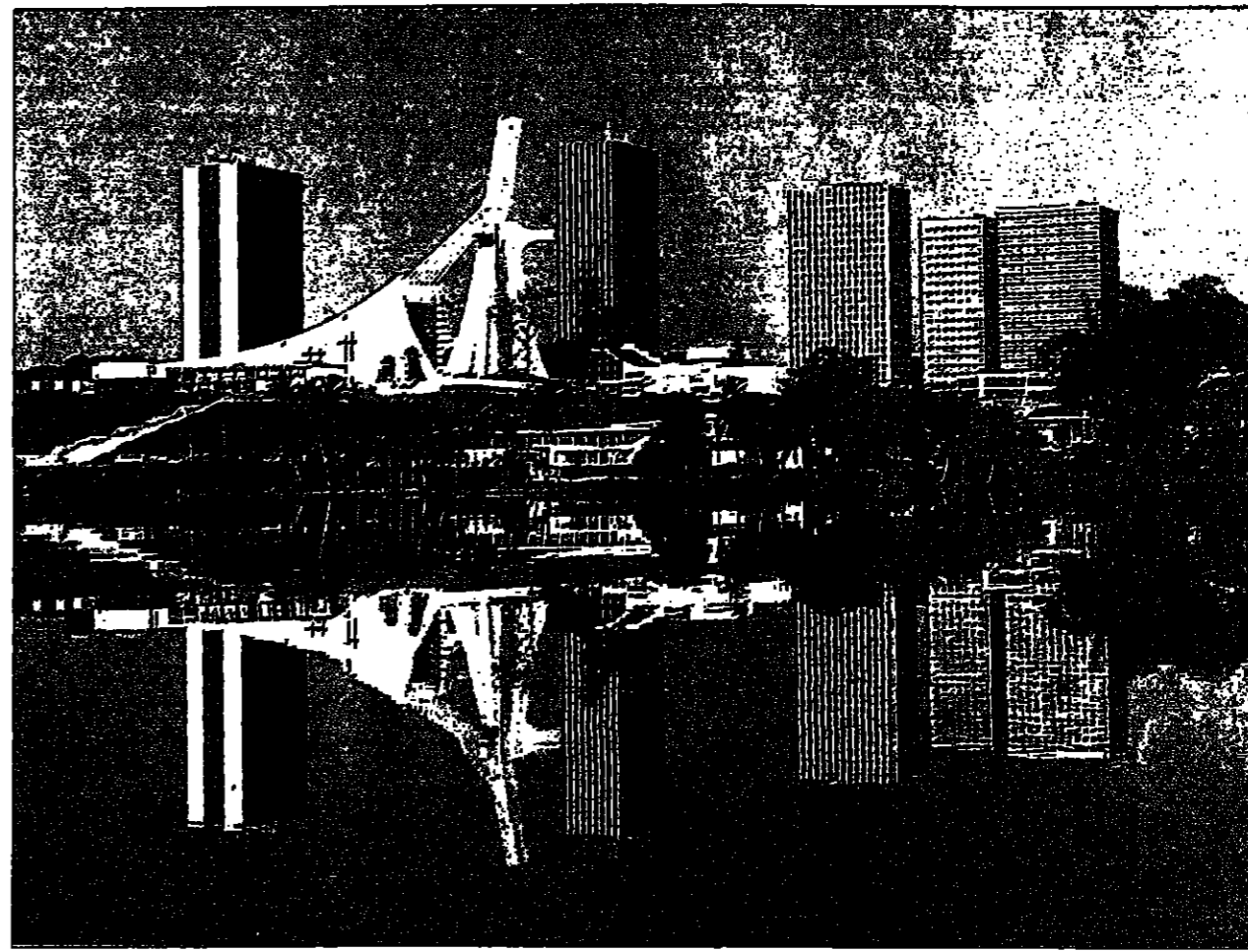
### Economic Fruits of Political Pragmatism

**T**HE POLITICAL STABILITY which has characterized the 28-year leadership of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny has been the key to the West African nation's economic successes. The atmosphere which allowed a country with little oil and few mineral resources to develop its agricultural potential is rare in Africa indeed. One need only look at neighboring Ghana, which

in more than 30 years of political upheaval and mismanagement squandered its rich potential and is only now beginning the painful road to rebuilding what existed before independence. "Is this your first visit to Abidjan?" one local taxi driver asked. "What do you think? It's just like Paris, isn't it?" he offered, not waiting for an answer. His exuberance for his hometown can be forgiven even though the skyline of the plateau business center looks more like a scale-model of Manhattan than Paris. Such displays of civic pride say as much about Côte d'Ivoire's political successes as about the much touted "African economic miracle" of the last two decades. While the Ghanaian economy was falling apart, Côte d'Ivoire was slowly building its economic base, becoming the largest cocoa exporter in the world and climbing to the number three spot as a coffee producer. Both successes were at least partly the result of President Houphouët-Boigny's political pragmatism. While the rest of Africa rallied

to Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah's call for pan-Africanism and as Guinea's Sekou Toure rebuffed De Gaulle's offer of continued alliance with its former colonies and proclaimed that freedom in poverty was preferable to riches in slavery, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was carefully nurturing his ties with France. A former Minister in De Gaulle's government, he firmly believed his newly independent country needed French help as it sought to develop its resources. As recently as the early 1980s, up to 35,000 French "cooperants" were in Côte d'Ivoire serving as school teachers and in mid- and upper-level management positions in government ministries and public corporations. That number has dropped off dramatically in recent years in a move the government calls "Ivorization." Soundly criticized in the early years of independence for choosing to remain close to France, the policy nevertheless played a crucial role in helping build a stable base for the new republic. But that stability has not come

without a price. There is but one political party and though 546 candidates vied for the 175 seats in the National Assembly in the 1985 elections, all candidates were vetted first by the ruling Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire. There is only one candidate for the presidency — Houphouët-Boigny. The last election stretched government credibility to the breaking point when initial reports claimed the president had received 100 percent of the vote. The government argues that the Ivorian "economic miracle" has won the love and respect of all the population who only have to look around them to see how lucky they are to have a man like Houphouët-Boigny in charge. That argument gets further support by the estimated 3 million foreigners from elsewhere in the poverty-stricken region who "voted with their feet" and fled here in search of jobs. Another explanation for Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's political longevity is his astute balancing of eth-



Abidjan's ultramodern cathedral and high-rise skyline tower above the shores of Ebrie Lagoon.

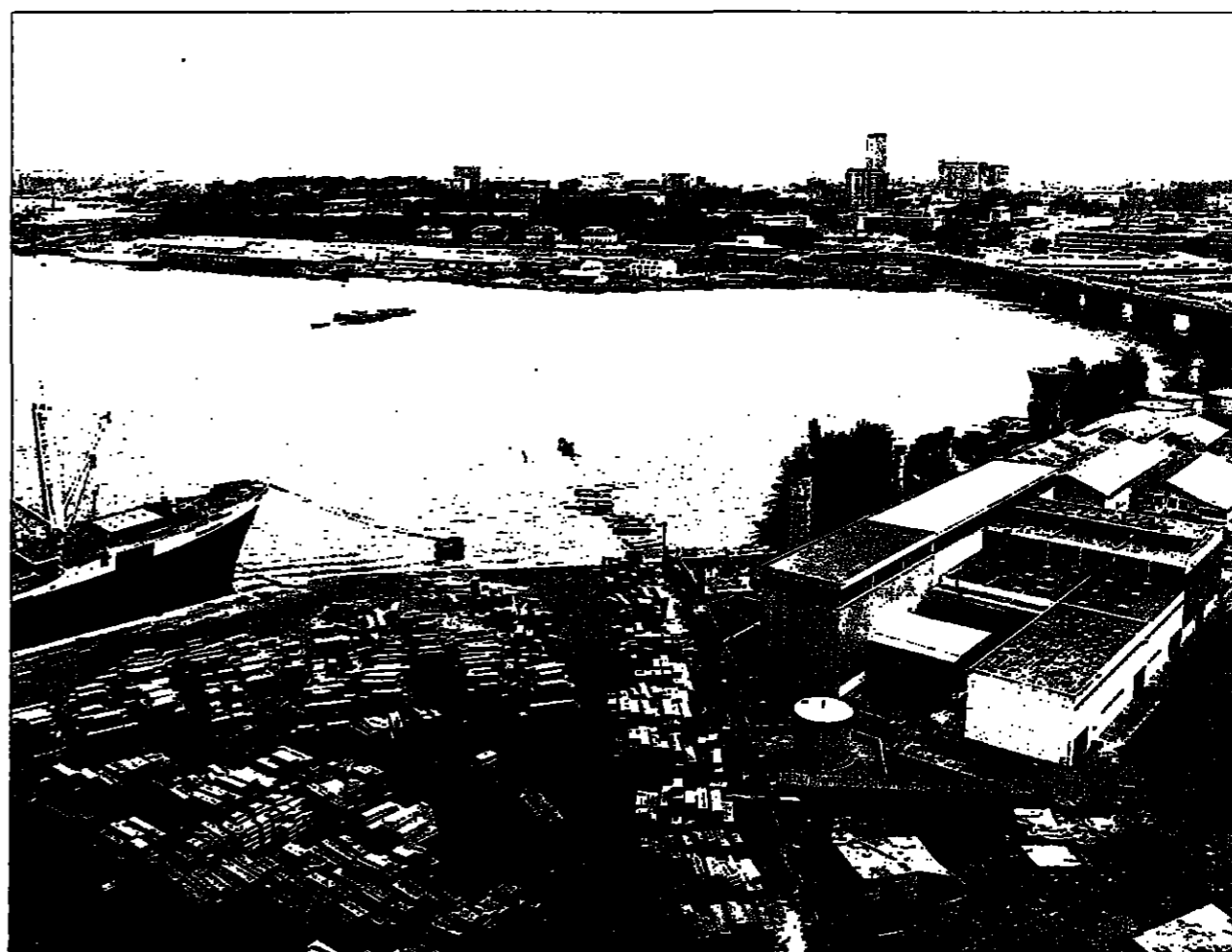
### Agency Undertakes More Modernization

**F**IRST-TIME VISITORS to Abidjan may be awed, even unsettled, by the sophistication of the place. The city center boasts ultramodern high-rises, luxury hotels and multilane urban highways. A \$300 million program which got underway last year aims to clear 60 hectares (148 acres) of shanties, provide accommodation for another 7,000 families and improve the city's

transport network. The government has spared little expense building up its commercial capital. The same goes for Yamoussoukro, President Houphouët-Boigny's birthplace, 260 kilometers (161.5 miles) to the northwest, which the national assembly designated as the country's new political capital in 1983. It has been transformed almost overnight from a feudal bush village into one of the wonders of modern Africa. Credit for the construction of Côte d'Ivoire's two urban show-cases and the laying of an infrastructure that is the envy of other black African states goes to the public works agency, Direction Générale des Grands Travaux (DCGTX). In March last year the president brought his entire 40-member cabinet to visit the DCGTX's Abidjan headquarters, using the occasion to lecture ministers on the virtues of thrift, diligence and efficiency. Frenchman Antoine Cesario, the DCGTX director, claimed that during the past decade the agency had saved the government CFA 800 billion (around \$2.6 billion) and exe-

cuted construction contracts valued at CFA 1.8 trillion. The economies have been achieved as a result of substantial reductions in contractors' margins and by ensuring that budgets and deadlines are respected. The president's visit coincided with the extension of the agency's activities to include project conception, design, implementation and commissioning — activities that were formerly handled by government ministries. Now responsible for almost all public investments, DCGTX has been most active in the area of road building. Côte d'Ivoire has the best road network in sub-Saharan Africa, with some 60,000 kilometers of classified roads, of which about 7,000 kilometers are primary and 8,000 kilometers are secondary. A four-year, \$275 million program involving the construction of some 1,300 kilometers of new roads is scheduled for completion by the end of December. The program is financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank and a number of commercial banks. In mid-year the African Development Bank approved a further CFA 64

billion loan for the construction and upgrading of some 600 kilometers of new roads in the southwest and center of the country. The World Bank had been expected to contribute to the financing of road construction in coming years, but has apparently decided against it on the grounds that some of the envisaged projects do not meet its minimum viability criteria. A \$100 million loan slated for the transport sector is now expected to finance improvements to the country's port, airport and railway facilities. The bank has agreed in principle to help finance the current overhaul of Abidjan Port, which involves the construction of a terminal to handle processed timber, a fishing quay with provision for freezing and processing facilities, the extension of a dike to help combat beach erosion and the building of additional roads. Covering an area of 1,000 hectares, it has an annual turnover of CFA 200 billion and employs 35,000 people. The port is one of the busiest in francophone Africa, han-



Further improvements are scheduled for Abidjan Port, one of the busiest in francophone Africa.

### Fresh Glimpses of Africa Old and New

**S**ITUATED MIDWAY along the south side of the African bulge, Côte d'Ivoire, a nation of nine million, offers windows on both Africas — old and new. Abidjan, a modern city of more than 2 million, is located on Ebrie Lagoon, one of the many palm-fringed lagoons which run the length of the coast from Ghana to Liberia. Dubbed the country's economic capital, it boasts

scores of fine French restaurants, luxury hotels and excellent airline connections to Europe and North America. First-time visitors are often struck by the unexpected sight of the Abidjan skyline with its skyscrapers shimmering in the tropical sun. Its broad boulevards and highways throbbing with traffic, the city called the "Pearl of the Lagoon" is no sleepy village but a bustling big town, albeit with an African flavor. The modern business center is on a plateau on the north side of the lagoon. A short water taxi ride away (for those choosing romanticism over the convenience of two high-speed six-lane bridges) lies the "hot" side of town — Treichville. By day the visitor should head for the colorful market to bargain for fresh papayas, bananas and mangoes, or haggle for a good price on bolts of cloth or a thousand and one other items representing the craftsmanship of all West Africa. But when the sun goes down Treichville really comes alive. In "La Canne à Sucre" or "La Griffie" the crowds begin to build around midnight and do not settle down

until dawn. The night sounds to the latest tunes from Europe and America, with a little Caribbean Kassav, African highlife and ziglibity thrown in for good measure. Abidjan and the rest of the coastal belt of Côte d'Ivoire benefit from a tropical climate. The proximity to the sea keeps daily temperatures between 73 and 80 degrees F. (22 to 26 degrees C.) with 84 percent humidity. Abundant rains (80 to 120 inches, or 200 to 300 centimeters) from May to July promote the rapid growth of a huge assortment of tropical plants. An excellent highway system leads from Abidjan, revealing different terrain in almost every direction. Dense forests occupy much of the western part of the country and extend to the ocean. The region of scrub savannah, a narrow strip in the middle of the country, supports the country's agricultural production of cocoa, coffee and bananas. In the far North, grassy savannah marks the fringes of the Sahel, the continent-wide strip of land which borders the Sahara desert. Just a short trip from Abidjan on the divided highway is the colorful

sight of the "fanicos," the washermen who stand beating tons of dirty laundry on the stones which line the banks of the Banco River. By noon most days, colorful flowing *boubous* (traditional unisex West African dress), shirts and trousers are stretched over bushes and grass to dry in the warm sun. Farther along, the route leads to the Comoe game reserve where safari tours set out regularly in search of hippo, lions, panthers, elephants, buffalo, warthogs and antelope. From Abidjan heading west it is a two and a half hour drive by car (longer if you go by pirogue, or canoe) to Tiebga, the village built on stilts over the Ebrie Lagoon. Yamoussoukro, the hometown of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, is a three-hour drive into the interior. Accommodation ranges from the luxurious Hotel President with its sky-high restaurant affording a panoramic view of the 18-hole championship golf course, to modest but clean mom-and-pop inns featuring African-style *maquis* (restaurants). The city is officially the



The ancient and the modern are merged in the design of the lushly landscaped Hotel Abidjan.

The Five Performed A Service  
By Jim Hoagland  
PARIS — I sometimes wonder if "self-hating" Jews bother. They are not to come their way. The "self-hating" result has been a...  
AND 50 YEARS AGO  
PARIS — A coalition of...  
Fund

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## Many Hospitals But Little Primary Care



Cash crops and refined products help underwrite the country's ambitious health program.

**A**BJIDJAN'S EXPATRIATES consider themselves privileged in comparison with their counterparts elsewhere on the continent. They know that if they are ill or injured, they can be treated in the most advanced and best equipped hospitals in sub-Saharan Africa. When Côte d'Ivoire was reaping huge windfalls from sales of high-priced cocoa and coffee during the

1970s, the government had lofty ambitions for the health sector. Plans were laid for the construction of dozens of hospitals throughout the country, so that anyone who fell ill could be cured in comfort. Today there is a health center for every 15,000 Ivoirians and one hospital bed for every 900 people. Few African countries can boast such facilities.

But many experts believe that official policy in this respect has been misguided. In 1978, when the World Health Organization adopted the so-called *alma alta* declaration advocating the importance of primary health care, the government was reluctant to adhere to it. "It simply felt that primary health care was health care on the cheap," says Ken Gilbert, an American doctor who has been involved in village-level health schemes throughout the country for 14 years.

According to a recent report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): "Health-related indicators such as the crude death rate, infant and child mortality rates and life expectancy compare unfavorably with those of other lower middle income countries. The status and trends are little better than those prevailing in neighboring West African countries that have significantly lower per capita incomes and fewer financial resources."

Life expectancy ranges from about 36 years in Abidjan and 50 in the southern forest area to as low as 39 in some northern savannah zones. One in ten babies dies at birth, and of those who survive, nearly one fifth will not reach the age of four. Diarrhea is the biggest killer, accounting for no less than 50 percent of infantile mortalities last year. Measles, meningitis, whooping cough, tetanus and malaria are also widespread.

The 60-odd hospitals throughout the country "fail to provide the quantity or quality of services needed," says UNICEF. As the government has concentrated on building hospitals in urban areas, its overall

health policy has resulted in only a "modest" improvement in conditions, "since the rural population has had little or no access to basic health services."

Maternal mortality is high. Less than 10 percent of women receive prenatal care and only 20 percent of all births take place in what UNICEF calls a "sanitary environment." A large proportion of maternal deaths are attributable to complications resulting from illegal abortions in the 15-19 age group. Sex education and family planning facilities are virtually nonexistent.

Côte d'Ivoire is one of the few African countries not dependent on food aid and the average intake of nutritional foods is above the recommended minimum daily requirement. Nevertheless, large seasonal and regional variations in food supply as well as sharp socioeconomic inequalities mean that malnutrition is widespread in some rural areas and among the urban poor.

Studies in the northern savannah zone show that up to one third of children aged between nine and 24 months suffer from severe malnutrition just before the harvest season when food supplies are at their low-

est. Even in the South, where food is plentiful, malnutrition exists because the diet consists largely of starchy foods. The consumption of protein, calories, fats and certain vitamins is consequently well below recommended levels.

UNICEF says that the lack of data on malnutrition makes the formulation of a government policy to deal with it difficult. Nevertheless, it believes that "even if there were considerable increases in per capita food production, malnutrition would remain a matter for concern."

There are, however, signs that the government is determined to reverse the trend toward deteriorating health among ordinary Ivoirians brought about by emphasis on curative rather than preventive medicine. An increasing proportion of its annual budget is being earmarked for the sector — although much of this is still destined for hospital construction in Abidjan — while a recent nationwide campaign to vaccinate children under four against seven immunizable diseases has covered some 85 percent of those targeted.

Gerald Bourke

## More Modernization

*Continued from page 1*

dling cargo for the landlocked states of the Sahel such as Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

Links with Burkina Faso have long been assured by the Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN) railway company, which operates the 1,156-kilometer line from Abidjan to the capital, Ouagadougou, built by the French during the colonial era. But the quality of the road linking the two cities — and growing competition from bus and road haulage companies — has resulted in a steady falloff in the volume of freight and passengers carried on the line. With operational losses and debts at record levels, its joint owners, the Ivoirian and Bur-

kinabe governments, have now agreed to split up the company.

Côte d'Ivoire has three international airports — at Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro — and more than two dozen regional airports. Plans have been laid for the construction of a second international airport near Abidjan to handle the steady increase in traffic, but they have remained on the drawing board since the recession set in.

The extension of the telecommunications network, on the other hand, is proceeding. A five-year program due to be completed in 1990 will almost double the number of phone lines countrywide — from 65,000 to 125,000.

Gerald Bourke

# PORTS OF ABIDJAN

## ABIDJAN PORT



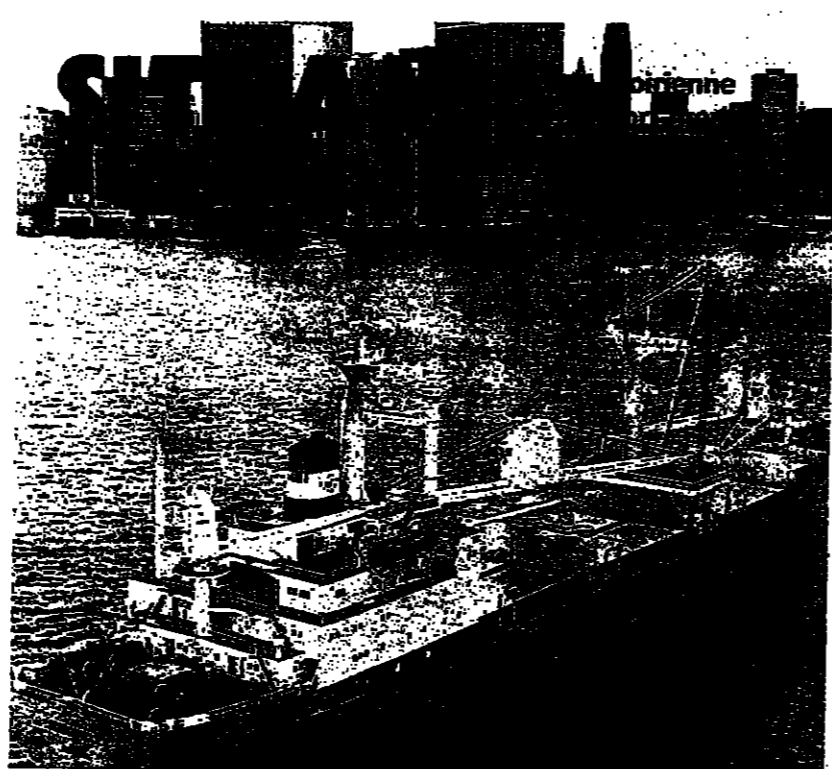
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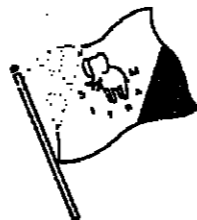
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SITRAM offers quality, efficiency and strength to Ivorian, African and European shippers, importers and manufacturers. Its services cover all types of sea transportation, assuring rapid and economical transportation of clients' products and wares.

SITRAM is the top Ivorian fleet and one of the most important operating along the West Africa coast. Its fleet comprises fourteen ships, eight of which are cargo vessels, two banana boats, a tanker and a bulk-load vessel.

Today SITRAM accounts for 40 per cent of the sea traffic between Côte d'Ivoire and France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and now also serves the U.S.A.: Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, St. John, Jacksonville, Houston, New Orleans and Mobile.

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- Transported tonnage: 1,900,000 tons.
- Regular routes: Bordeaux to Dunkirk; Anvers to Hamburg; Dakar to Cotonou.
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- Vessels transformable into full container ships: capacity 460 containers.
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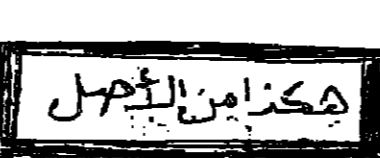
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# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## Oral Tradition Preserves Tribal Past

THE STORY of how the Baulé got their name is just one of the thousands of folktales of the more than 60 ethnic groups which make up the population of the modern, prosperous West African nation. And while Ivoirians may justly brag of their big strides in development, they are perhaps even prouder of "la Côte d'Ivoire profonde," the Africa of tradition and mystery. A

long time ago, deep in the wilds of Africa, a tribe of noble people fleeing persecution was trapped on the banks of a flood-swollen river. The woman leader of the tribe, Queen Lokou, made the courageous and painful decision to sacrifice her own child to ensure the tribe's safety as it threw itself into the raging river in a desperate effort to cross over. With the mournful cry "Baulé" — the child is dead — the people crossed the river to begin a new life in what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

Little of Côte d'Ivoire's early history was known before the 19th century. While archaeologists interested in Egypt were being rewarded with the treasures of Tutankhamen, researchers in this part of Africa, with its high humidity and acid soil, found little physical evidence of the region's long history of human settlements. But what Côte d'Ivoire lacks in physical evidence of its rich cultural heritage is made up for by its extensive oral history.

The Gagous people, who live near the Bandama River in the Oumé region, tell of the ancient spirits who were the very first inhabitants to make this fertile land their home. Perhaps half-mythical, these small, brown-skinned people were said to have been ferocious hunters who brought down even the largest game with their poisoned arrows. Those "ancients," not unlike modern-day pygmies in their distrust of outsiders, fled the succeeding waves of immigration of the Didas, the Adioukrou and Kouenis who began populating what is now Côte d'Ivoire.

The Dans people, almost as ancient as the mountains in the western part of the country they made their home in, also possess a rich past. Like the Touras who live in the mountains east of the city of Touba, these people have been here so long no one remembers when or where they came from. The Koulangos of Boundoukou say they are as old as the earth itself and that their forefathers were the stones of a huge grove to which can still be seen today.

Others who eventually made Côte d'Ivoire their home include the people once known as Soninke (or

Sarakoles), those believed to have founded the ancient kingdom of Ghana back in the seventh century. In that ancient empire, fabulously wealthy kings commanded a kingdom that stretched from modern-day Mauritania to Senegal and Mali. When Islamic invaders swept down from the north, many of the Soninke fled south, away from the sword of Islam. They eventually mixed with the Malinkes from the mountains of Guinea, who renamed the Soninke the Senoufos.

Another important migration occurred between the 15th and 17th centuries when the Mandingo tribes began arriving. Of those, the Dioula continued their tradition as traders while the Lobis, whose name means the "forgotten tribe," inhabited the

remote region now known as the Comoé National Park.

No account of the rich ethnic mix of Côte d'Ivoire could avoid mention of the arrival of several of the Akan tribes. The best known of that group were the Ashantis, whose kingdom was centered in the town of Kumasi in what is modern-day Ghana. By the 18th century, some rebellious groups known as the Anyi broke away from the rule of the Ashantis and began migrating to Côte d'Ivoire. Closely related to the Anyis were the Baulés, whose migration eventually occupied most of the center of the country. The Anyis and the Baulés played a pivotal role in the commercial development of the country, a role they still play today.

## Political Pragmatism

Continued from page 1

nic rivalries. Political observers here marvel at his sophisticated system of governing through ethnic quotas. All major ethnic groups are represented in the government with the President's Baoule tribe being slightly more equal than the others. The key post of President of the National Assembly — the interim successor should the presidency become vacant — is filled by Henri Konan Bedie, also a Baoule. Other key players from the President's clan are the Minister of Defense and a senior minister of state.

The long-running political dilemma centers on the question of succession and what sort of government will follow Mr. Houphouët-Boigny. There is no obvious successor although Konan Bedie has perhaps a slight advantage over anyone else. The president says it is African tradition not to name a successor while the chief is alive, a position he adopted when political backstabbing crescendoed in the early 1980s when it was thought a successor was about to be chosen.

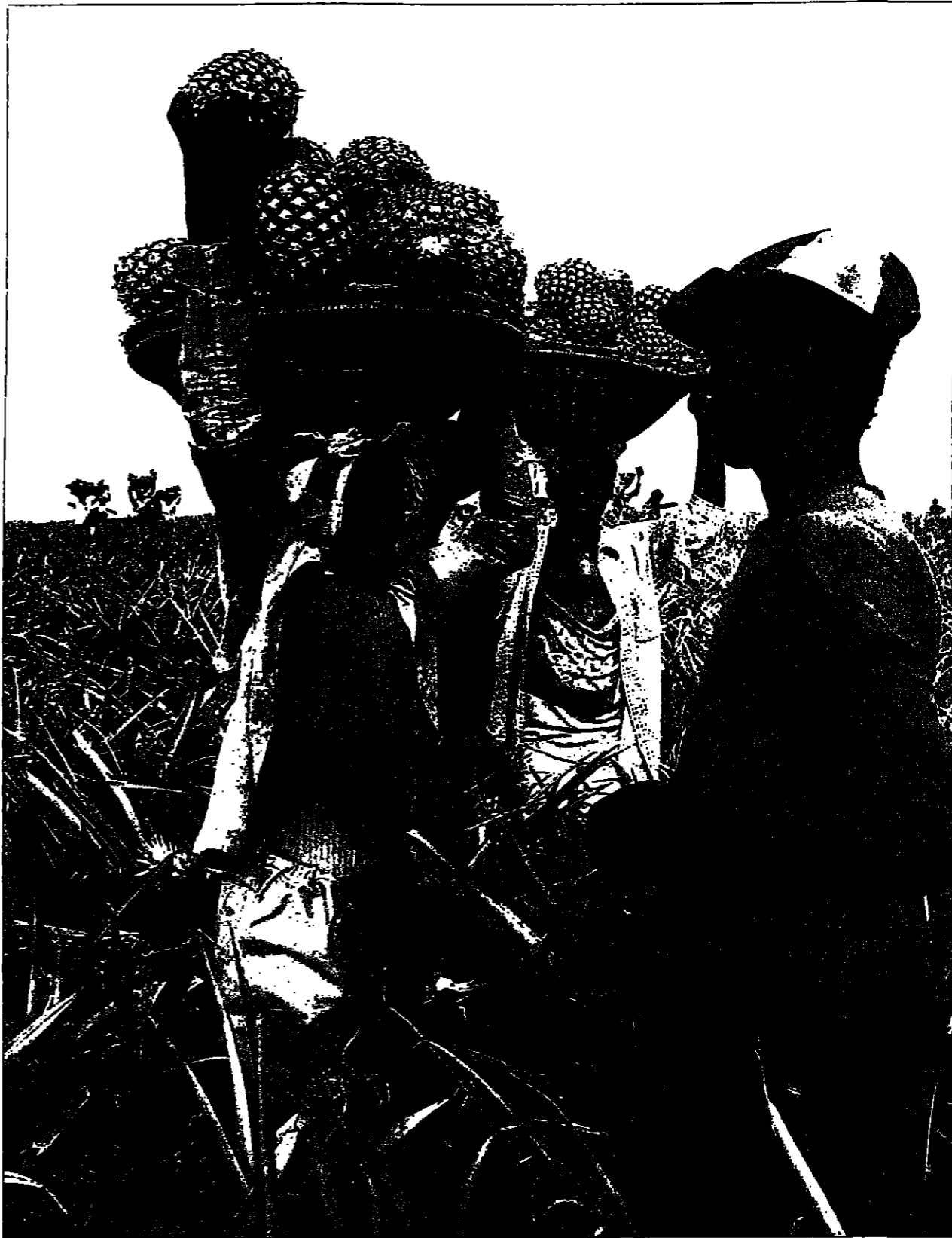
Just as Mr. Houphouët-Boigny

has often followed independent domestic and fiscal policies not in vogue elsewhere in Africa, his position on the continent's biggest political issue has also been at odds with the majority. Though he regularly condemns apartheid, for the past 17 years he has advocated dialogue as the way to resolve the thorny problems in Southern Africa.

In early October a South African delegation led by President P.W. Botha met with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny in his presidential palace in the political capital Yamoussoukro, an act condemned by Black liberation groups and most other African countries.

But there is no denying that the official policy of dialogue has made the country an important participant in efforts to resolve regional issues. Within the past several months the Ivoirian government helped negotiate the release of two Cuban pilots shot down by Angolan rebels and Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has taken an active role in efforts to mediate a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and to achieve independence for Namibia.

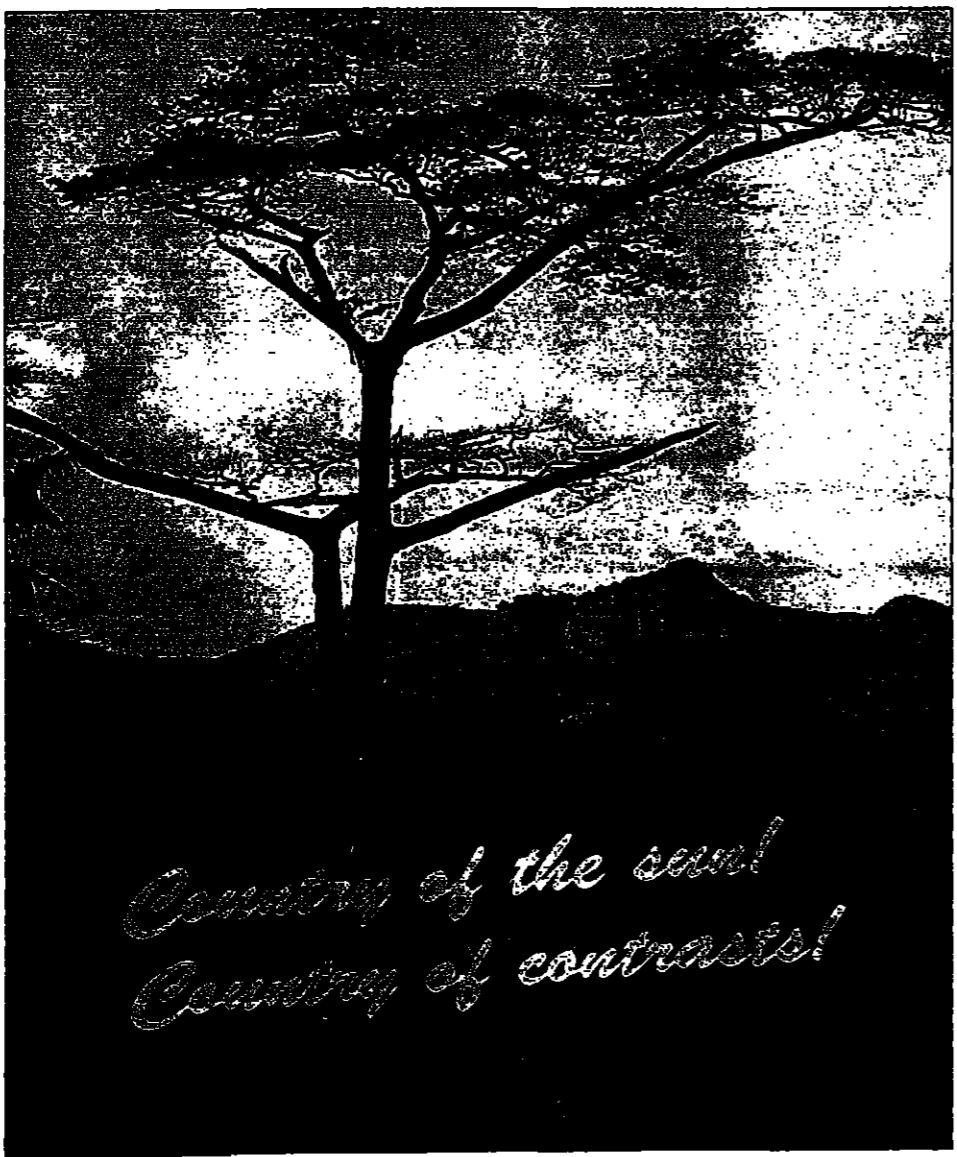
Larry James



G. BOUTIN/HOVALI

Pineapple is one of the top Ivoirian commodities, along with cocoa, coffee, cotton and timber.

# COTE D'IVOIRE



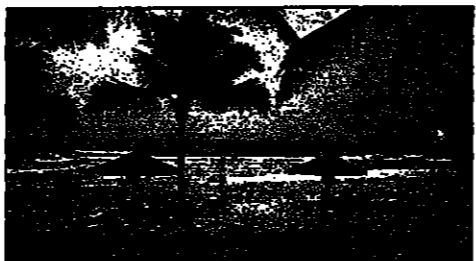
Country of the soul  
Country of contrasts!

### THE SOUTH

This means above all Abidjan, the pearl of the lagoons, a cosmopolitan tourist and business centre with its hotels and ice rink (the only one in Africa), bowling, casino and golf course.

The south also includes the seaside resorts of Assinie (Club Méditerranée) and Assouindé (Vultur), situated 'twixt sea and lagoon, and offering all types of water sports, including sailing, canoeing, water skiing, horse riding, underwater fishing, and of course beautiful sun-drenched beaches.

The South is also Bassam and Bingerville, the two ancient capitals, and the scene of a large part of the country's recent history. Finally, there is the lakeside of Tagba, and Jacqueville, the former centre of communications with the outside world.



Beach at Assouindé

### THE AGNI KINGDOM

The Agni Kingdom or "Indénié" is famous for its forests, but its inhabitants are also large-scale farmers (coffee, cocoa) and the country is justly proud of its rich history. The inhabitants of these tiny kingdoms will regale you with a thousand tales, and will explain why the villagers of Soko live together with tribes of sacred monkeys, or will show you the river with the sacred fish of Sapia. At Abengourou the King of the Agnis receives visitors in his residence (built in 1882). You can also enjoy a princely welcome at Zaranou, where you will be the guest of honour of an Agni chief at dances organised in your honour.

Agni handicraft, including the typical carpetware of Abengourou, bronze statuettes and weights, and richly woven bonnets, are highly prized.

### THE YACOUBA COUNTRY

One of the most important tourist regions on account of its climate, masks, and ritual fêtes, the Yacouba country enjoys a wide range of tourist attractions (mountains, waterfalls, rope bridges, folklore...), and is definitely the region that differs most from the rest of the country. One cannot fail to be captured by its charm.



Abengourou tapestry

### THE BAOULE COUNTRY

This is the centre of the Côte d'Ivoire, with its traditions, legends, folklore, handicrafts and rites, where you discover the Park of the Marabout, one of the largest nature reserves in the country.

The Baoulé country is also the centre of a civilisation whose external manifestations were and still are making visitors welcome, jewelry, richly decorated ornaments and sumptuous clothes, which impart both a surprising and captivating sense of pomp and circumstance to local ceremonies.

### THE SENOUFU COUNTRY

The enchanting but at the same baffling, enigmatic and mysterious North is one of the regions richest in cultural heritage and tourist attractions. Its folklore and handicrafts are legendary and are still alive, while its traditional dances and initiation ceremonies (such as the Poro) display national pride and are actively promoted by the leaders. FAKAHA fabrics, popularly called "KORHOGO" fabrics, the woven bonnets of Waranéné, as well as the blacksmiths of Koni are attractions famed throughout the world that will not fail to enthral the visitor.

### THE COMOÉ NATIONAL PARK (150,000 hectares)

Situated in the north-east of the Côte d'Ivoire the Comoé National Park is a unique nature reserve dedicated to the preservation of the natural fauna, and will surely captivate the visitor with its elephants, buffaloes, lions, panthers, birds...

The Park is an outstanding safari centre, and hundreds of safari-lovers flock to the hotels of Ganse and to the Comoé Safari Lodge every weekend.

### THE SOUTH-WEST

The Atlantic coast and the south-west region contain fantastic beaches and the huge Parc de Tai, officially part of the national heritage.

Rich in animals and plants, this region is of outstanding scientific and tourist interest. All water sports, including deep-sea fishing, can be enjoyed, and you will find yourself delighted by the region's pastoral charms.



Village in Senoufo country

The Côte d'Ivoire has everything that's necessary for a memorable visit. The Côte d'Ivoire is tourism with a human face; indeed, it is the real tourism.

For further information, please contact your local travel agent or

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Gerald Bourie

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extension of the telecom- ons network on the other e proceeding. A five-year ue to be completed in almost double the number lines country-wide — from o 125,000.

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